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Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

UTRECHT, Auguſt 11.

A NUMBER of Couriers have ſucceſſively arrived at the Hague from Verſailles. The general report is, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, who takes the moſt lively intereſt in the fate of the Republic, has declared to the Pruſſian Miniſter that he cannot behold the march of the troops againſt Holland with an eye of ſatisfaction; that he deſires his Pruſſian Majeſty to ſuſpend his reſolution on that buſineſs, that the ſtrict bonds by which the two Courts had ſo long been united may not run the riſk of being unavoidably broken.

LONDON, Auguſt 14.

LAST week a gentleman in Glaſgow received from a gentleman in Virginia, a remittance for a debt contracted before the late war, with the whole intereſt thereon, which amounted to a conſiderable ſum. This is an inſtance that there are yet ſome honeſt people in Virginia, and that a good deal of the American debts may be recovered, which is good news to merchants in general.

Auguſt 21. France may determine to ſupport the Patriotic party in Holland at every hazard, and to march an army of 40,000 men to their relief, if the Pruſſian troops do not halt at Cleves, but it muſt be known to them, that his Pruſſian Majeſty can double their number of troops, in the moſt advantageous poſitions, before any force can be collected from the French garriſons to oppoſe him.

The Duke of Brunſwick was with the flower of the Pruſſian army at Weſel on the ſixth inſtant; whence he proceeded to Nimeguen, to conſult with the Prince and Princeſs of Orange, on the ſteps moſt proper to be taken for carrying his Pruſſian Majeſty's intentions into execution.

The troops are moſt admirably appointed, particularly the Huſſars, all in ſuch health and high ſpirits, with the ſanguine hopes of rolling in the riches of the Dutch. The Huſſars have but little pay, their profits therefore ariſe ſolely from plunder.

The army of Tippo Saib, in India, it is ſaid, hath been put to flight, with great ſlaughter, by the Mahrattas.

The St. Joſeph, a Portugueſe frigate, has taken and carried into St. Ubes, an Algerine galley of 24 guns and 150 men, after an engagement of two hours, in which moſt of the Algerines were either killed or wounded. Both veſſels were nearly ſhattered to pieces.

The inſurance from London to the Weſt-Indies, and any part of America, is now done 5l per cent.

The preſent ſituation of this country mark the wiſdom and ſpirit of thoſe who are entruſted with the government of it. The bare poſſibility of a war finds us prepared for it; and it is in this ſtate of preparation which will preſerve us in peace.

We hear from Paris, that all the advocates and ſolicitors have reſolved to ſuſpend their functions in the judiciary courts, in conſequence of the arret of parliament.

The arret concludes by declaring null, illegal, and contrary to the true intereſts of the nation, the tranſcriptions made the 2nd of Auguſt on the regiſters; nevertheleſs, humbly ſupplicating his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to aſſemble the States-General previouſly to the eſtabliſhment and collection of the new impoſts, and to recal the members of the parliament.

Auguſt 27. A very ſtrong report having prevailed on Friday evening and Saturday, relative to ſome diſturbances at the Hague, we learn that the caſe was literally as follows:

On the 14th inſtant, in the evening, Sir James Harris, after delivery of his memorial to the States General, had, in company with the Marquis de Thulemeyer, a conference with the Preſident (Count Welderen) and the Secretary of the States-General, which laſted till eleven o'clock at night; what paſſed remains wholly a ſecret, but it is conjectured to have been relative to the memorial. On the next and ſucceeding days, viz. Wedneſday 15, and Thurſday 16, the States-General met for diſpatch of buſineſs. At midnight the Aſſembly adjourned, and on Friday the 17th they met again, where, as far as can be collected, there were ſuch heats and animoſities (the French party being againſt receiving the mediation of England or Pruſſia, and calling out for France as the only ally of the Republic, and conſequently the only power that could be intereſted in their diſputes), that, in the midſt of confuſion and buſtle, the Preſident adjourned to the Monday following, Auguſt 20, on which it is ſuppoſed they met; but no accounts of their proceedings ſo late as that day are yet come over.

By the lateſt letters from France, the odious edict of the new impoſts is every where held in abhorrence. The baniſhment of the Parliament has increaſed to popular diſcontent. When the two royal brothers came to compel the regiſtering of the edict for the ſtamp duty and land tax, there was a great diſturbance at the Palais Royal, or Court of Juſtice. A ſpy, attempting to ſecure a gentleman for ſome free language on the occaſion, was literally trodden to death. The guards were called to arms, and a general confuſion took place, in which many were wounded, and, it is ſaid, ſome killed. The general cry was, Vive Monſieur! (the King's next brother) and A bas (or down) Artois! The former is the favorite of the people; the latter has incurred their diſpleaſure by the high language he held in the aſſembly of notables.

Sept. 1. The Dutch are haſtily advancing to a ſtate that makes an accommodation of differences neceſſary, and this can be done only by mediation. France will not be permitted to be ſole mediator. Pruſſia, for various reaſons, is ſaid to be improper. France and Great-Britain will be the conjoint mediators alone; and ſomething of this ſort is about coming to a cetaint of action.

The diſagreement between the French King and his parliament has operated on their funds prodigiouſly and in particular on ther laſt lone, which before the baniſhment of the parliament ſold at two per cent premium, but now ſells at three per cent. diſcount, beſide the intereſt of the depoſt.

Several French annuities, which made part of the above loan, are falling in the ſame proportion. Some of theſe have been diſpoſed of within theſe few days in Change Alley, at two per cent. diſcount, beſide the intereſt of the depoſit.

Extract of a letter from the Hague Auguſt 25

"The States General continue to hold their aſſemblies in this city: there was, however, an aſſembly held the 25th of this month at Nimeguen, but from the paucity of the members, the Stadtholderians themſelves are aſhamed to mention it: a few nobles of Gueldres, Frieſland and Amersfort, compoſed that pretended aſſembly, which, according to appearances will not ſit again. But in return, the uſual deputies at the Hague redouble their violence and obſtinacy in the meaſures they take againſt the patriotic provinces. They have carried their animoſity ſo far, as to forbid the entrance and paſſage through the towns of the generality, of any French ſoldiers; and have reſolved, that a ſerious conference ſhould be held with the French ambaſſador reſpecting the introduction of ſome artilleriſts arrived from France under the name of deſerters; it is certain if this be true, that the French miniſtry know nothing of it, and that theſe men are in fact, deſerters.

"Diſcord at length prevails in the moſt open manner between the Prince and the States of Amersfort According to our private advices, it was occaſioned by his highneſs having finally inſiſted that the city of Utrecht ſhould be attacked, and the States of Amersfort, the greateſt part of whoſe numbers have poſſeſſions in the ſaid city, having formally oppoſed it. The Prince, greatly diſſatisfied, ended the diſpute by quitting Amersfort, and is returned to Nimeguen with his whole retinue; which ſeems to announce that he does not intend to come back there, at leaſt for ſome time Never heleſs, as all this may perhaps be only a feint, the garriſon of Utrecht are more on their guard than ever.

"Diviſion alſo reigns in the States of Holland; the Equeſtrian corps proteſt in the ſtrongeſt manner againſt every thing deliberated, and reſolved by the cities; the majority of theſe latter have lately loſt two votes, which makes an eſſential difference in the courſe of affairs But as the wealthieſt and moſt preponderant are agreed, and entirely determined to purſue their ſyſtem there cannot be a doubt formed reſpecting their political operation, however ſlow they may be, through the oppoſition of the members attached to Stadtholderian principles.

"Within theſe few days, the garriſon of Utrecht has been augmented by about 2000 men, 300 artilleriſts: and advanced works have been raiſed, which render the city impregnable by an army ſo ſmall as that which threatens it. The engineers, who are conſtantly at work, aſſure, that the city might now hold out againſt 20,000 men.

"The news is certain, that two Pruſſian regiments are arrived at Cleves; ſeveral others are expected there, but they are to be cantoned in the environs without going farther. The project of the King of Pruſſia is to form a camp of about 10,000 men in the quarter of Gueldres that belongs to him, in order to give weight to the mediation that his Majeſty deſires to effectuate in favour of the houſe of Orange.

"A great fermentation reigns at the Hague, where, in fact, there is leſs ſafety than any where elſe, for which reaſon the Burgher camp of Woerden has drawn nearer to us to come to the aſſiſtance of this place on the firſt ſignal of an alarm.

"It appears, that Holland will abſolutely acknowledge no other mediator than the King of France. They are preparing, for the next week, an anſwer to the memorial of the King of Pruſſia

Sept. 3. On the night between the 14th and 15th ult. the body guards at Paris, carried to each member of the parliament a letter of exile, of which the following is a copy:

"SIR,

"I SEND you this letter to order you to leave this day my good city of Paris, to betake yourſelf to that of Troyes; forbidding you to go out of your houſe before your departure, under penalty of diſobedience. On which I pray God, that he may have you in his holy guard.

Written at Paris this 15th day of Auguſt 1787.

(Signed) LOUIS.

And below, LE BARON DE BRETEUIL.

On the 17th, Monſieur (the King's brother) repaired to the Chamber of accounts, and there cauſed to be regiſtered, the edict of the ſtamps, and the declaration of the territorial ſubſidy (land tax.)

When the Prince retired, the chamber that remained ſitting, annulled the regiſter and agreed to ſupplicate the King to recall the Parliament and to convoke the States General.

On the ſame day the Count d'Artois went to the Court of Aides, to do what Monſieur had done at the chamber of accounts.

The Court met the following day, and made an arret, in which they affirm, among other declarations, that "the King has not the right of impoſing taxes, that the beds of juſtice, held in a manner contrary to their inſtitution, are merely the afflicting diſplay of arbitrary power——that a nation which furniſhes 600,000,000 livres of revenue ſhould be exempt from all fiſcal juriſdictions; and that it was not after five years of peace, and what the government had announced in the poſitive terms, that they could admit the neceſſity of freſh impoſts."

Sept 4. It was yeſterday currently reported, that the Stadtholder's party had ſent to the Pruſſian troops, requeſting them not to interfere in the diſpute.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam Auguſt 31.

"We juſt now are informed, that the Prince's troops are attacking the city of Utrecht.

"The whole of the Pruſſian troops will be on the territories of Gueldreland within three or four days, and a manifeſto will be publiſhed by the Duke of Brunſwick, declaring that ſuch Burghers as may be found in arms, or uſing any reſiſtance againſt his troops, and falling into their hands, will not be treated as ordinary priſoners of war, but will be immediately hung as rebels.

"The French Ambaſſador has left the Hague, in order, as ſome ſuppoſe, to avoid the further application of the Patriots for the French aſſiſtance, as alſo not to be in danger of their inſults in not having procured them all the fine things that were promiſed

"The long reign of that party ſeems near its exit."

Sept. 5 Some diſpatches, ſaid to be of the laſt importance, were received at Whitehall yeſterday evening from the Engliſh Miniſter at Bruſſels; but the contents are not known. It is more than probable ſomething may tranſpire this day of the particulars. We learn, however, that the Count de Murray, the Emperor's Captain General and Commander in Chief of the Low Countries, had ſent back by the ſame Courier (who brought the Emperor's inſtructions) to Vienna, acquainting that the preſent force in Auſtrian Flanders, is by no means adequate to the taſk of carrying his Majeſty's orders into execution conſidering the ſpirit of the people, who are more than ever bent on oppoſition, continue ſtill in arms, and in defiance of the new edict making a military parade.

A variety of reports are again in circulation. On the one hand, it is aſſerted by the advocates for war in the Low Countries, that the Prince of Orange has formally ſet down before Utrecht, with an army of his own followers, and the Pruſſian auxiliaries; while, on the other hand, it is ſaid perhaps, with more appearance of truth, that the States-General had ſent a ſpecial meſſenger to his Serene Highneſs the Stadtholder at Nimeguen, adviſing him, that the French party are giving way; that the States of Holland were returning to their ſenſes, and that it was hoped from the meſſages which were paſſing between the two aſſemblies, viz. the States-General and the States of Holland, both of whom were ſitting on the 24th ult. at the Hague, that a plan of accommodation is ſeriouſly agitating, and that without the mediation of any foreign power whatever. The

equestrian order of nobles, who have proved firm on a late occasion, are said to be one principal means of such happy events as are now expected to take place.

Sept. 6. The following is the reply of the Emperor to the speech made by the deputies from the Low Countries, when they were introduced to him at Vienna on the 15th ultimo.

"The just displeasure which I feel on all that has passed in my Belgic provinces, is not to be diminished by a mere parade of words; but it must be facts that follow, to prove to me the reality of those sentiments, fidelity and attachment, which you have given me an assurance of on the part of your constituents.

"I have given orders to the Prince de Kaunitz to communicate to you in writing, and for the notice of your states, the orders which I have sent to my government; and the execution of which I expect to be effected before entering into any deliberation whatever.

"The speedy and entire accomplishment of these orders are the more necessary, not only to restore all things to proper order, but at the same time to put a stop to the sufferings of circulation and commerce.

"The welfare of my subjects is the sole object of all my proceedings, of which I daily give the most real proofs.—That I have not any design to reverse your Constitutions, you must be persuaded, by the evidence of calling to your minds, that in the moment when you have been bold enough to merit my indignation, that with all the means in my power I have nevertheless repeated the assurance of preserving you."

AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.

The Deputies appointed by the states of Brabant, have published an account of their proceedings at Vienna, and of the interview they had with their Sovereign.—This narrative it is not important to translate, as nothing occured of consequence. The Emperor "from time to time glanced at the Deputies looks of sudden indignation." The interview took place on the 15th instant. The next day the Prince de Kaunietz, made known to them that the Emperor had transmitted to the Comte de Murray, the following paper of instructions.

"The EMPEROR & KING,

Truly and well beloved Comte de Murray, my Counsellor of State, Lieutenant General of my Armies, General Commandant, and my Lieutenant General, and Captain General, AD ENTERIM, of the Low Countries.

YOU will find by the narrative annexed, in what terms I explained myself to the Deputation from the States of the Belgic Provinces in the audience which I gave them; and I send you this that you may know more particularly my intentions and pleasure on the subject of the indispensible preliminaries on which the narrative makes mention.

All the proceedings, more or less, of which the States, and a part of the people have been guilty, are notorious. Consequently it is impossible for me to yield to the sentiments of clemency which I am inclined to cherish, nor to the favourable dispositions which I manifested to the Deputation of the States, until there shall not remain the smallest vestige of any part of what they have dared to commit in contempt of the Sovereign authority since the first of April of this year.

To this effect it is necessary.

1st. That in all the provinces of the Lower Countries every thing should be restored to the footing on which it stood before the first of April of this year.

2d. The University and General Seminary of Louvaine, with all the persons employed and belonging to each must be re-established in the condition in which they stood, or ought to have stood, on the said first of April; and it must be the same with the Seminary of Luxembourg.

3d. The States of all the Provinces must submit implicitly to the payment of the subsidies, both those that are in arrear, and those which are current.

4th. The companies of Burgesses, their military exercises, uniforms, cockades, and all other marks of party spirit, as well as all other illegal associations and meetings, shall be forthwith abolished, and in defect of troops, each Magistrate shall take the most effectual measures for the support of the police and of good order.

5th. The Convents suppressed previous to the first of April last, shall remain suppressed for ever, and the nominations that may have been made since that period, to the vacant Abbey shall be null, and produce no effect in favour of the religious persons so appointed.

6th. All the persons in office, whom they have presumed to displace, must be restored; with the exception of the Intendants and Members of the new Tribunals of Justice. These two topics being of the number of those on which I am disposed to listen to my states, and to commence with them.

7th. It is also indispensible, that all which regards the Chapters of Chanonpes, the religious fraternities, and all which respects the Clergy as citizens and subjects of the States; and generally that all things shall be restored to the condition, and be made instantly conformable to the ordinances existing at the above period.

In a word, there must not remain the smallest vestige of any thing committed contrary to my orders and intentions, since the first of April of this year.

My dignity renders all these peliminary re-establishments absolutely indispensile. The Assemblies of the states will perceive, I hope, the necessity, and I consequently flatter myse that every one of them will immediately and peacably take place if possible.

But if it should happen, against all expectation, that any one shall dare to oppse this restitution, which must be complete and peliminary, I authorize you by these presents, to mploy for this purpose, all the means of authority which I have confided in you, and which, but with much regret, though I find it to be necessay, I am obliged to augment as far as the occasion shall require.

As soon as you shall inform me that all the above preliminaries are fulfilled, and that every thing is restored to order, I shall be ready to concert with the Assemblies of the States, or their Deputies duly authorised, what will be the best in the several branches of Administration wihout being contrary to the fundamental constitution of my Belgic Provinces; or on the contrary, I shall find myself under the necessity, for the general good, to employ all the means which are abundantly in my power, and of which I do not desire to make use from the affection which I yet bear for my Belgic people, although they have in my eyes been highly criminal.

And in so far my trusty and well beloved, may God have you in his holy keeping.

JOSEPH.

VIENNA, 16th of August.

The Emperor's answer to the Deputies induced them to present a memorial to the Prince de Kaunitz, the Prime Minister, against the preliminaries required by the Emperor, in which, with a high and manly spirit, they contended for the privileges of their constitution. They lament that the new tribunals of justice, and the miserable intendancies, instead of being abolished, should yet be left as a matter for discussion. They complain that his Majesty should require the payment of the subsidies without discussion, seeing that not being imposed with the consent of the assembles of the states, they are in direct violation of the constitution. They conclude with the following manly animadversion on the latter part of the Emperor's instructions to the Comte de Murray.

We are ignorant my Lord, that his Majesty can employ the force which Divine Providence has put into his hand; but can the goodness of his heart suffer him to employ means so contrary to the welfare of his subjects;—Can he deliver up his children to the destroying hand of military execution, and that for no other reason than that they remain attached to a constitution which securing the legitimate right of the Sovereign, operates at the same time to the happiness of his people?—Can the paternal tenderness of his Majesty permit him to destroy his faithful subjects, instead of governing them by their original and native laws, under which they have happily flourished for so many years?—Can he reconcile means so destructive with the paternal dispositions which he hath deigned to manifest, and which their inviolable fidelity hath made so improper?—That which his Majesty thinks due to his insulted dignity will it be obtained, if to revenge himself, he shall deliver up to so many horrors his faithful subjects, who have ever been prodigal of treasure, and even of their blood, in defence, and for the glory of his house.

We presume therefore to supplicate your highness to condescend to employ in our favour your good will and high protection, and to make known to his Majesty our just apprehensions—to procure the revocation of the orders, some qualification of them, or at least to suspend the dispatch of the courier, that we may have time to give advice to our principals, to the end, that with the zeal which always animates them, they prepare the people for news so dismal, and strive to ward off the consequences, which, with the knowledge of those orders we must apprehend. This memorial, however, had no effect; the dispatches were sent, and the preliminaries of the Emperor being known, threw the whole country in an uproar. The volunteers, and the name may be applied to the whole of the Provinces, refused to strike their cockades, and the states authorises their military meetings and exercises as before. What will be the result of all this, the Emperor's paper of orders to the Comte de Murry but too evidently indicates.

MANCHESTER, July 31.

A PHYSISIAN at Warwick, who amused himself in farming, having a field of grass long mowed, and so spoiled by the rain as to determine him to throw it on the dunghill, by advice ricked it, sprinkling one peck of salt on each load. He fed his lean cattle on it, but thinking the load unwholesome, ordered his servant to throw it as litter for his fatting oxen. The next morning they were found to have eaten the litter and neglected the good hay. This went on for four days, when the salt hay was constantly consumed. The gentleman weighed his fatting beasts every week, and said they improved as much that week as any other. He has often tried the experiment of salting his hay when injured by continual rain, and has always found it attended with success.

KEENE, September 25.

WE hear from Chester, in the state of Vermont, that the rain which fell there last Wednesday evening, in about eight hours, made the greatest flood that has been known for 20 years. Williams's river was so extreme high, that it has cleared the meadows of fence, carried off thousands of weight of flax, a quantity of corn and potatoes, drowned several horned cattle, covered the fields with flood wood, and the grass ground appears like plowed fields. The damage at Chester, is estimated at 500l. At Black River the inhabitants have sustained considerable damage, but the estimate is not known.

On Wednesday last a severe north-east storm, attended with a large quantity of rain, was experienced in this and the neighbouring towns; which has destroyed a number of fruit trees, and blown down a number of oak and elm trees, near two feet in circumference. A pair of oxen belonging to Daniel Newcomb, Esq; of this town, were killed at Gilsom, by the fall of a tree, and a number of cattle in the adjacent towns met with the same disaster. In some towns travelling was impracticable, on account of the quantity of trees which were on the road.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.

BY late advices from the state of Franklin, we learn, that their Assembly have been convened, by a special call from the Governour and Council—The principal business of their meeting was, to take into consideration, the hostile behaviour of his Catholic Majesty's Subjects, in the Floridas and Louisiana, towards the good citizens of that state in particular, and the other western States in general—It is said they have it from undoubted authority, that many of their citizens have been deprived of their lives, liberties and property, within the jurisdiction of the United States, by persons acting under the authority of his Catholic Majesty's government; and that although many remonstrances have been made by them to his Catholic Majesty's Governours, and to Congress, to remove those grievances, their just demands have not been attended to.—It is added, that their Assembly, as the fathers of the people, thinking it their indispensable duty to put a stop to all further depredations, have passed a law, which provides for a body of 1500 men, to be immediately enlisted as regular troops, for three years, to be embodied in one Legion, and to be commanded by a general of experience—That they are to be joined by a body of 500 from the Cumberland settlements—That they will be in readiness to march this month, and mean to thrash, (by the divine blessing) those perfidious Castalians, into a better conduct towards the subjects of the United States—and that they received a supply of arms and ammunition from Charlestown, before the law passed.

We hear from Clinch, in Virginia, that a number of settlers belonging to that place, who were out gathering Ginsang, discovered a body of 800 or more Indians, marching towards French Broad, on their way to the frontiers of that settlement—That the inhabitants were in continual alarm---That orders in consequence, have been issued for the militia to hold themselves in readiness to turn out on the shortest notice---That there was no account of any damage being done by them when the account came away---and that the report, some time past, of 40 families being cut off in the lower settlements, was without foundation, four men only were killed, and a few wounded.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.

Extract of a letter from Hispaniola, September 25.

EVERY article of our tropical produce here is very high, not even excepting molasses, for which the demand from your continent is really immense, particularly from the two governments of Virginia and Connecticut. The intendant of French Hispaniola, Mr Marbois, resides at Port au Prince, and, contrary to the expectations of many who have arrived hither from the United States, seems, upon several late occasions, rather inclined to look upon the Americans as strangers.

The Ceractacus, Sewall from Charlestown, South-Carolina, bound for France, laden with rice, chiefly, and some indigo, was captured within 30 leagues of her destination, by a stout bark, mounting 22 guns, under Spanish colours, which proved an Algerine corsair, commanded and mostly manned by renegadoes. After having rummaged the vessel, and taken out what part they chose, they suffered the ship to proceed on her voyage.

Wednesday se'nnight WILLIAM HETH and JOSEPH EGGLESTON Esqrs; were elected members of the Hon. Privy Council, in the room of SAMPSON MATTHEWS and MILES SELDON, Esquires.

Saturday last, Mr. HENRY HETH, was married to Miss NANCY HAIR, both of this city.

The Hon. the Court of Appeals, on Saturday last, confirmed the sentence of the General Court respecting JOHN PRICE POSEY.

VIRGINIA Prices Current.

TOBACCO, JAMES RIVER.

Upper District, leaf. from	22 to 24s.
——— stem'd	26s.
Appamatox,	26s.
York River upper district,	22 to 23s.
——— lower district,	22 to 23s.
Tar;	12s.
Turpentine,	15s
Pitt Coal per bushel,	11d.
Wheat per bushel,	4s, 6d.
Indian Corn per barrel.	18 to 20s.
Flour per barrel	30 to 36s.
Meal per 100 wt.	9s.
Oats, per bushel,	2s.

Potatoes per do.			3d.
Fresh Butter per lb.			18.
Beef per barrel,	£.3	to	£.4.
Pork per do.	4	to	4. 10d.
Bacon per lb.			9d.
Beeswax,			15d.
Ginseng,			2s.

For the purpose of finishing the
ACADEMY.

At the NEW THEATRE *on* Shocke Hill, *on Saturday evening next, Nov.* 17, 1787.

Will be present the Comedy of the

Recruiting Officer.

To which will be added, a dramatic satire, called

L E T H E;
OR
Æsop in the Shades.

☞ TICKETS to be had at NICOLSON's and DAVIS's printing offices, and at ANDERSON's tavern.—Pitt 3s. box, 4s. 6d.

Wright Southgate,

Has imported by the ships lately arrived, a general assortment of

EUROPEAN AND EAT-INDIA

GOODS,

Which are now opening in the large brick house nearest the bridge on the Shockoe side of the creek, consisting of the following articles, viz.

WOOLLEN drapery in all its different branches, from plains and cottons to second and superfine broad cloths.

Silk mercery of all kinds and descriptions, from rich sattins and brocades to pelongs, modes, and persians.

Calicoes, chintzes, and muslins, in the greatest variety.

Linen drapery of all widths and prices.

Hosiery of all sorts and sizes,

Hats of all kinds for ladies and gentlemen:

Haberdashery, an extensive assortment of all the useful articles in that branch of business.

Manchester goods in great choice.

Ready made clothes of most kinds, including ladies and gentlemens great coats, vests, &c. &c.

A choice and useful assortment of jewellery, iron mongery, and cutlery.

Stationary and school books of various kinds.

Nails, window glass, cotton and wool cards.

German and British osnabrigs.

The very best hyson tea, loaf and Muscovado Sugar and Indigo.

☞ The above goods were chosen with great care and attention as to pattern and quality from the different manufactories, and bought chiefly with ready money, they will consequently be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, tobacco, good ginsang, or any kind of public securities at their current value.

Richmond, Nov. 7, 1787.

For SALE,
On very REASONABLE TERMS,

For cash, military certificates, or interest warrants at their current value,

AN unexpired term of a lease of the house now occupied by Marcus Elcan, situated on the main street in this city, well situated for a store and family, with necessary out houses; also a large lumber house.—For further particulars, inquire of the printer hereof.

L O S T,
ON the 15th of OCTOBER

A CANE with an ivory head, a small bit of gold run in on the top, and a crack in the ivory, also a ferrel on the end, very much batter'd by the stones. Whoever will deliver the said CANE to any person living in Mr. T. NICOLSON'S Printing-Office, shall receive two dollars reward and no questions asked.

Will be sold on THURSDAY *the 22d instant (Nov.) to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of* JAMES WILLISON, *deceased, his personal estate,*

CONSISTING of household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, crop of corn and fodder; also a bay or river craft. The plantation will be rented, and negroes hired out for the ensuing year, among which are two good watermen. Twelve months credit for all sums above forty shillings, except the corn, which will be sold for ready money. Bonds with approved security will be required, with interest from the date if not punctually paid; all those who have any claims against the estate are desired to make them known, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

CARTER B. HARRISON, } Ex'ors.
THOMAS J. ANSON, }

Cabin Point, Nov. 1, 1787.

M'GUIRE,

RESPECTFULLY *informs the citizens of Richmond, that he intends to open an* ENGLISH SCHOOL *on Monday the* 19th *instant, (November) in the house adjoining the Masons-Hall, in this city.——He proposes to instruct youth in the English language gramatically, writing, with the arithmetic in whole and broken numbers according to the latest and most approved methods; also book keeping, and some of the most useful branches of the mathematics. From a perfect knowledge of the methods used in European schools, acquired by several years experience as tutor in the city of Dublin and other places, he hopes his diligence and assiduity, joined to the steady attention he always pays to those committed to his care, will recommend him to encouragement and esteem of the inhabitants of this city.*

☞ *On account of the present scarcity of cash, he intends to admit pupils at the moderate rate of £.4 per annum, and 2 dollars entrance each.*

For CHARTER,
THE SHIP

Friends Adventure,
THOMAS DUNLOP Master,

Burthen about 400 hogsheads of tobacco, or 2000 barrels Naval Stores. For terms apply to Mr. JOHN LUPTON in Suffolk, Messrs FREELAND, LENOX, & Co. in Petersburg, Mr JOHN CUNLIFFE in Richmond, or the subscriber in Norfolk.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

October 20, 1787.

For Liverpool,
THE NEW BRIG

ATLANTIC,

NOW lying at City Point, British built, with a Mediterranean pass, and on her first voyage, will take in freight for Liverpool, with liberty of consignment, has part of her cargo already engaged. For freight or passage apply to Thomas Gerard, Petersburg, John Cunliffe, Richmond, or the subscriber

ISAAC HUTCHINSON.

To be Sold,

At auction for ready money, on Tuesday the 20th day of November next, at the brick house next door to the Treasury, in the city of Richmond, 472 hogsheads crop, and 133,502 lbs. nett transfer tobacco, received at the Treasury in part of the public taxes, viz.

90 hogsheads crop, 87,024 lbs. nett transfer,	On Potowmack.
188 hogsheads crop, 35,835 lbs. nett transfer,	On Rappahannock.
17 hogsheads crop, 6214 nett transfer,	On York river.
167 hogsheads crop, 74,429 lbs. nett transfer.	On James river.

By order of the Hon. the Executive.

J. AMBLER, Treasure

Treasury Office, Oct. 30, 1787.

OCTOBER 16, 1787.

A MEETING of the partners of the company under the firm of MATTHEW ANDERSON, & Co. is requested at Mr. Trower's tavern in Richmond, on Friday the 9th of November next, on business of importance to the interests of said company, which cannot be proceeded on without the concurrence of a majority.

THE DIRECTORS.

NOVEMBER 6, 1787.

THE Directors for the James river company earnestly intreat the members who have not paid up their respective proportions of the several requisitions to make immediate payments, as the credit and interest of the company suffers very materially by their delinquency.

The Directors also request that a farther payment at the rate of four pounds for every share be paid to the companies Treasurer, Alexander Buchanan, on or before the 15th day of December next. There are considerable sums due then for labourers wages, and it being the season for engaging labourers for the ensuing year, and for laying in provisions; it is hoped that the utmost punctuality will be observed, or the business must stop.

A meeting of the company at the house of Mr James Harris, the manager, is requested on Saturday, the 1st day of December, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning, and as the Directors are anxious that the company should review the canal, and examine the accounts of expenditures as well as take into their consideration some matters of great importance to the future prosecution of the business, there may be as full a meet as possible.

THE DIRECTORS.

Drinkal & Eskrigge,

Have just imported, & are now Landing,

A general ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season;
Which they will sell on very reasonable terms, for CASH or PRODUCE.

Richmond, Nov. 3, 1787.

To be Rented
FOR THREE YEARS,
THE HOUSES & LOTS
In HANOVER-TOWN,

THE property of Capt. THOMAS TINSLEY, being a neat and commodious situation for a tavern; it has also a billiard table, a good garden, with plenty of vegetables &c. Any person inclined to rent said tenements, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOHN WILY, and possession given the 10th December 1787.

Hanover-Town, November 1, 1787.

A YOUNG Gentleman who has received a colligiate education, would be happy in entering as tutor into some respectable family in the country where there is three or more sons to whom they would wish to give a liberal information, likewise any young ladies in the family might have an opportunity of acquiring the French language, the subscriber's motives are not so much from an object of emolument as from agreeability and place of situation. Any gentleman whom the above proposal might suit, may either have a personal conference, or by letter directed to A. M. at the printer's will be waited on.

Richmond, November 2, 1787.

JOHN BANKS,
Has imported in the JOLLY TAR,
A seasonable ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Which he will sell wholesale, at a low advance,
For Cash, Country Produce, or Public Securities.

Any person whom it may suit to purchase the whole of the above GOODS together, with such as remain of a former importation, will find the terms of purchase made easy, with respect to the credit, provided satisfactory security can be given.

J. B.

Richmond, Nov. 6, 1787.

RICHMOND, November 5, 1787

THE subscribers take this method of informing their friends, and the public in general that they have taken the wharves and stores at Rockett's landing, and will take in goods to store at the usual rates, and will receive goods to sell on commission. A penny a package will be demanded for all goods landed or taken off the wharf as usual. Any gentleman who wish to contract for landing or taking of goods off the wharf by the year, the terms will be made easy. They have also for sale, wholesale and retail, coarse and fine salt, rum, sugar, coffee, and all sorts of West India produce, superfine flour, herrings in barrels, beef in ditto.

N. B. Tobacco, Wheat, Deer Skins, Flax Seed, and Hemp, will be received in payment.

JOHN HAGUE, & Co.

The public are also informed the warhouse at Rockett's is ready for the reception of hemp by

JOHN HAGUE, receiver of Hemp.

POETRY

THE LEMENTATIONS OF ALPIN. RINO.

THE wind and beating rain are payss'd away;
All mild and tranquil is the noon of day;
The sun with potent rays the cloud divides,
And o'er the verdant hill inconstant glides;
The hill stream murm'ring down in tuneful strains,
Along the stoney valley loud complains.

O! stream, thy tuneful murmurs sooth my ear,
Yet equal not the matchless strains I hear;
'Tis Alpin's voice melodious fills the gales,
He mourns the dead along the sounding vales,
His head he bows with age, though once on high,
And red with weeping is his tearful eye.
Thou son of songs sublime, why thus alone,
Along the silent grove dost vent thy moan?
As hollow winds are heard in mournful strain
Along the bending forest to complain,
Or as the broken billows murm'ring roar,
Resounding on the solitary shore?

ALPIN.

I mourn, O Rino! the departed brave,
The great inhabitant of yonder grave,
And thou, though stately size and youthful grace
Declare thee first of all thy comely race,
Yet thou with Morar shalt recline thy head,
And streams of sorrow round thy grave be shed.

Thy swiftness, Morar, pass'd the mountain roe,
Bright as a meteor did thine armour glow,
Thy sword in fight shed lightning on thy foes,
When like December's storm thine anger arose;
Thy voice like sounding torrents aw'd the crowd,
Like distant thunder o'er the mountains loud!

But when return'd from war, how calm thy mien,
Thy peaceful brow how tranquil and serene!
As after rain the sun's mild radiance bright,
Or placid moon in silent shades of night;
Calm as the lake when raging billows sleep,
Nor gentle breezes curl the shining deep.

Now dark and narrow is thy dwelling there,
Four mossy stones thy sole memorial are;
An ancient tree, whose wonted foliage fails,
And grass that whistles in the silent gales.
Mark to the weary wand'ring hunter's eyes
The mansion where the mighty Morar lies!

Deep is his sleep whose mortal life is fled,
And low the pillow of the valiant dead!
No more the human voice shall charm his ear,
No more he joys the waking call to hear;
In his dark dwelling when will morning break,
To bid the silent slumberer awake?

Thy aged sire, disconsolate, alone,
Weeps o'er the grave of thee his only son!
None else remain of all thy kindred dear,
Nor son hast thou to pay the filial tear;
Yet shall the grateful song prolong thy fame,
And future ages learn thy mighty name.

W. SHERMER,

Has received from EUROPE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which he will sell at a very moderate advance,

WHOLESALE,

At his STORE near the Capitol,

either for CASH, TOBACCO, or MILITARY CERTIFICATES, at their current value.

They consist of the following and other ARTICLES, viz.

SUPERFINE, second, and coarse cloths, Kendal cottons, corduroys, fustains, jeans, sattinets, velvets, velveteens, moleskin, Denmark sattin, denims, everlastings, hair shags, and all kinds of MANCHESTER GOODS. Thread, buttons, silk, twist, &c. Blankets, plains, and flannels. Yarn, and worsted stockings, hats, and shoes. Irish linnen from 8 d. to 2s. 6 d. per yard. Sheeting, both Scotch and Irish, and brown Holland Calicoes, and printed handkerchiefs in variety of patterns, and mode. Mattrasses, and bed tykes. An assortment of the most fashionable pieces for waistcoats in figured velvets, Moncrief, striped, and quilted silks and sattins, and flannel with silk stripes. Men's gloves, lined with flannel and lamb skin. Leather breeches, and boots Sadlery, amongst which are a few single chair harness. Pottery in Queen's ware, &c. All kinds of hardware, and ironmongery. Powder and shot. A quantity of Scotch and Wilton CARPETS in variety of patterns, &c. &c. &c.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by THOMAS NICOLSON, At his Office near the COURTHOUSE,

The Virginia Almanack, For the Year 1788,

Being Bessextile or Leap Year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Weather, rising and setting of the Sun; change and full of the Moon; County and other Court days; list of Public Officers; Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs; a variety of Anecdotes and pieces of Wit; Weight of Gold as established by act of Assembly; Scale of Depreciation; a complete table for weighing Gold, from one Grain to sixty four Ounces; Receipt for a Cancer; an easy method of finding Interest for any sum; Days on which the Posts and Packets set out; Receipt for making French Bread; how to keep French Beans and Green Peas till Christmas; to make Mead; to fine Cyder; a short sketch on Gardening; to take Pimples and Freckles off the Face; to make Liquid Blacken; Receipts for Worms in Children; to take out Grease, spots of Ink, Tar, Wine, &c. out of Cloth; to kill Chinches, Gargle for the Soar Throat: cure for the Scurvy, Tooth-Ach, and a number of other useful Receipts.

To be SOLD, Or exchanged for property in ENGLAND.

A TRACT of LAND in Prince George county, lying upon James river opposite to Westover; about 12 miles from Petersburg, and known by the name of Duchy Hill. There is no houses upon it, but a most desirable situation for one; about twenty five acres of meadow ground, an excellent apple orchard and as good a fishery as any upon the river.

Any person wishing to purchase or give property in England for the above-mentioned tract of land, will please to apply to Mr. William Schermer of Richmond, or the subscriber in Hanover-Town.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Hanover-Town, Oct. 25, 1787.

I have for SALE

UPWARDS of two thousand acres of land, whereof there are between three and four hundred acres of low grounds, very suitable for tobacco or meadow, lying in Powhatan county, on Appomattox river, extending along the same near five miles, and about twenty eight miles from Richmond. There are three plantations on the premises, also a well frequented tavern, an excellent storehouse, with a cellar under it, and sundry other improvements, likewise a valuable merchant mill, half of which is mine. I will sell the whole together or eparately as purchasers may incline. And being anxious to take in my bonds, now in the hands of Benjamin Harrison, jun. Esq; as executor of the late P. Randolph, Esq; I would gladly receive them, in preference to any other payment, as far as they will go. Further particulars may be known by applying to me on the premises.

GEO. WILLIAMSON.

OCTOBER 12, 1787

Will be Sold,

In conformity to the last will and testament of MR. WILLIAM BARRETT *deceased, before Mr. Trower's in the City of Richmond, on the second Thursday in December next.*

A TRACT of land in Lunenburg county, lying on the crooked creek, containing two thousand seven hundred and forty acres, which will be divided into four LOTS, or sold altogether. If a suitable price should be offered, the payments are to be made as follows, one eighth part of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one eighth part on the last day of December 1789, there mainder in six annual and equal payments, bonds with approved security will be required to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid on their becoming due, the Overseer on the plantation will shew the land and how it is to be divided.

JOHN PIERCE. }
JOHN E. BALEY. } Ex'ors.
TABITHA BARRETT, Ex'rx.

N. B. I have also for sale a tract of LAND lying on Flat Rock, which contains upwards of nine hundred acres, which I will sell at private sale, or rent it for the ensuing year.

TABITHA BARRETT.

OCTOBER 27, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SUSANNAH RIDDELL, dec. are most earnestly requested to discharge at least a proportion of their respective debts, before the 1st day of January 1788, as the executors will otherwise, after that period, be under the necessity of employing Attornies for the collection of them on behalf of the legatees.

Notice to the Public.

ANDERSON'S OR THE UNION TAVERN,

Is now opened for the accommodation of Gentlemen.

SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for sale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, said to be fully equal to any imported from Europe RAPPEE SNUFF, superior to what can possibly cross the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for smoaking, to be had at the same place. The prices wholesale are 25 per cent lower then any other state do furnish those articles. All orders addressed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted servants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamsburg, March 9. 1787.

N. B. The above articles are to be had at their shop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's store on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

For Sale,

ABOUT 350 acres of land in Henrico county, within ten miles of the city of Richmond, and on the main road to Williamsburg, the said land is timbered with pine and white oak, and the soil equal to any land in that part of the county, there is on the said land a valuable MILL SEAT, and a quantity of good MEADOW LAND, with a dwelling house, kitchen, barn, and all other OUT HOUSES in good order, good apple and peach orchards, &c. Any person inclinable to purchase the said land, will be shewn the same, and know the terms by applying to the subscriber in the city of Richmond.

JAMES SHARP.

County Court Clerks, merchants, sheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the shortest notice, by the Printer hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.
SHERIFFS.
REPLEVY BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.
MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.
NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTYBONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Delarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

Now Selling,

BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,

THE POOR SOLDIER,

A Comic OPERA,

In two acts.